

The purpose of what you are about to read is to review some of the mathematical notations for the expression of very large numbers, and then expand on them to discover phenomenally greater numbers! In 1995, Clifford Pickover defined the superfactorial as follows:

n!

.

. (n! terms)

n! .

n!

n$ = n!

In this definition, n$ “associates to the right.”

This means for example:

3!)))))

(3!

(3!

(3!

(3!

3$ = (3!

I will now define ‘exploding superfactorial’ as follows:

(n$)$. . . $

. ^ ^ ^

| | |

1 2 Z$

Z$ # of Towers

.

.

(n$)$. . . $

(n$)$. . . $ ^ ^ ^

nEx$ = (n$)$. . . $ ^ ^ ^ | | |

^ ^ ^ | | | 1 2 Z$

| | | 1 2Z$

1 2 Z$

Where Z is defined on the following page:

Z = (n$)$. . . $

^ ^ ^

| | |

1 2 (n$)$ . . . $ = 1 a

^ ^ ^

| | |

1 2 (n$)$ . . . $ = 2 a

^ ^ ^

.

.

.

(n$)$ . . . $ = (n$)$ . . . $ a

^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^

| | | | | |

1 2 (n$)$ 1 2 (n$)$. . . $ = 1 b

^ ^ ^

| | |

1 2 (n$)$ . . .

Keep on going and eventually you’ll reach:

(n$)$ . . . $ = (n$)$ . . . $ b

^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^

| | | | | |

1 2 (n$)$ 1 2 (n$)$ . . . $ = 1 c

^ ^ ^

| | |

1 2 (n$)$ . . .

Keep on going and eventually you’ll reach:

(n$)$ . . . $ = (n$)$ . . . $ c

^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^

| | | | | |

1 2 (n$)$ 1 2 (n$)$ . . . $ = 1 d

^ ^ ^

| | |

1 2 (n$)$